dent Bonjean, which promises details unsurpassed in dramatic horror. The murder of Generals Clementrematic hefror. The intrier of cenerals cements homas and Lecomte was terrible enough in all obscience; but these officers belonged to a profession accustomed to look death in the face, and the motiement of the 18th of March maddened the doodthirsty crawd. The case now before the Court refers on the contrary to the coldpriests and a magistrate, all of whom had been during life universally respected. The members of the Court took their seats at twelve o'clock precisely, and the President, Colonel Delaporte, rdered the prisoners to be brought before th The terrible defile then commenced, preceded by a Sergeant de Ville, who took his seat at the right hand corner of the first row-the place formerly occupied by Ferré, Preau de Vedel and others condemned to death. Hitherto we have considered any one in-stalled there as doomed. The policeman did not seem to like it. The poor fellow was kept there on the oresent occasion to prevent, if necessary, a spring on the Court by any of the human hyenas by when he was followed.

THE PRISONERS

took their seats in the following order, their advocates being on the bench in front. Some of the counsel appeared for more than one prisoner:counsel appeared for more than one prisoner:—

Indoore François, packing case maker, aged 24,
Governor of the prison of La Roquette during the
Commune—Advocate Mattre Bocquet.

Astoine Ramain, chief turnkey, aged 50—Advocate Mattre Charbonnel.

Jean Picon, turnkey, aged 42—Mattre Demange.
Jean Baptiste Languell, turnkey—Mattre Wober.
Gestave Genton, wood curver, aged 36—Mattre
Constant.

Constant.

Auguste Prosper Girardot, brass founder, aged 23—Maitre Richer.

Jacques Grangeaud, stone cutter, aged 21—Maitre Malapert.

Joseph Latour, groom, aged 45—Maitre Petit.

George Frederic Levin, looksmith, aged 40—Maitre Constant.

Mattre Constant.

Lucten Growt, maker of immortelle couronnes for tomos, aged 43—Mattre Fabra.

Zelie Grandei (François' concubine), aged 25—Mattre Duperrier de Larsan.

Basile Hure, commerciai clerk, aged 24—Mattre Passarat.

Constant Benoist Poldevin, mason—Maitre Petit. Emile Constant Heraus, carriage painter, aged Jean Baptiste Lesenèchai, house painter, aged 53— Lara Flouest. Jean Baptiste Lesenèchai, house painter, aged 53—

Marguerite Gaindaire, called La Chaise, wife of Prevest, vivanders of the 6th batalion and of Matter Lavollette.

Mattre Lavioliette, Emile Pierre Justin Fortin, leaf maker for arti-leint flowers, aged 23 years—Mattre Lavioliette. Autoine Eugene Maranit, brazier, aged 43—Mattre Joan Baptiste Denain, carpenter, aged 57—Maire

not. Simeon François Pechin, nuckster, aged 40—Maitre Maysonnade. Jules Leon Vattier, plumber, aged 40-Mattre Ene Jean Baptiste Pigerre, aged 54—Maitre May-

Another prisoner will be tried by default. THE COMMANDANT RUSTAN, assisted by Licutement Guinez, of the Ninety-sixth I say unfortunately, for Commandant Rustan Is a far more fearful personage than Commandant Gaveau. The latter, in the cases he has conducted, succeeded in only obtaining one death sentence, eight condemnations to death-seven ahead-and the prisoners, over one hundred in all, ac cased of having slaughtered the hostages, will is an especial favorite with the ladies. He is conspicuous-not on account of his beauty. Noposty-not even his worst enemy-could accuse him with truth, of being an Adonis; but he is frank, and thoroughly understands his cases. He speaks well, and as a charming, simpering, beautiful Eve, given to strong sensations, said to me yesterday:—Oh, he does get those horrid Communists sentenced to death so nicely!" The usual formalities having

been complied with the Greffler read THE REPORT AGAINST THE PRISONERS. THE REPORT AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

It is of great length, and occupied two hours in reading. I send you the following synopsis:—On the 24th May six victims, chosen from among the most virtuous of the magistrature and priesthood, were brutally murdered in a Paris prison oy a hand fut of drunken ruffians, in obedience to the orders of the Commune. The massacro was accomplished in accordance with a judgment given by an impro vised court martial at the Mairie of the Eighteenth arrondissement, where the members of the Comwho had not fled took refuge. the morning Delescinze, Ranvier, and others were there, and in consequence of the National Guard shouting treason they ordered the slaughter of the hostages. A mock court marrial was instituted. The accused Genton, in the confidence of Ranvier, was nominated President. The members of the Court were a sergeant of the federals and an old National Guard. The condemnation of the hostages and their imme diate execution was pronounced; a detachment of victims were delivered up by François, the Governor

Communists went to the prison of La Roquette; the victims were delivered up by François, the Governor of the prison, and Romain, the chief turnkey. The arrest of Monseigneur Darboy had taken place on the 21st March; that of President Bonjean on the 4th April. On the 5th April the Commune issued the celebrated decree, that any one in complicity with versalios should be arrested, kept as a hostage by the people, brought before ajiry, and in certain cases snot. From that moment arrests and piliage were endless. Churches and private houses were invaded, robbed and prolaned. Often the perquisitions were made in churches during divine service, in order the more surely to find the sucred vessels. Even tombs were violated and searched. Flacards abnounced to the people that the bodies exhumed were those of victims assassinated by the priests. On the 2d of April the Commune pronounced the confiscation of all property belonging to religious congregations.

THE EXECUTION OF THIS DECREE

commenced on the 4th with the sacking of the Arch-bisnop's palace, the Jesuits' establishment, and large numbers of religious were arrested. On the following day the Abbé Deguerry, cure of the Madeleine, was arrested, and also the Abbé Allard, when returning from the ramparis, where he had been to succer the wounded. When the hostages were fransierred from Mazas they were huddled together by twos in the compartments of the prison van, in which one person alone would have been inconvenienced. The drive across Paris was torture. At the meetings of the commune, in the most violent journals and the clubs, the deaths of the bostages were demanded. The hostages demanded in which to be tried. The invariable answer was, relative to the first at a recolution." Deputations from the people called at the prisons to assure themselves that none of the hostages were absent. The hostages retred to the prison of La Hoquette. Kiguali, pacosta and darrand supermediated the operation. The Archibishou, the frest

body drank, and soon the crowd was dru seven o'clock fity armed men arrived, wit delegals of the Communes, distinguished i red scarfs. Two officers were in command, them has been recognized by the with Figerre, Commandant of the Thirty-fith ba

them has been recognized by the witnesses—rigerre, Commandame of the Thirty-fifth battainon. This was

THE REAL FIRING PARTY.

As soon as the men entered the prison gate was closed; they loaded their rides in the first court; their cinicls proceeded to the prison office. Their description has not been marked by any of the witnesses. They were for the most part very young and clothed in various uniforms, without numbers on their forage caps. It is supposed that many of them must have been shot at the same time as Verig, who had assumed the command. Some of them, however, must be among the accused, and will be probably recognized during the arched, Piconard Vattler. Genton, it appears, had already during the day brought a brst order to Francois. The order indicated Monseigneur Darboy, Bonjean and the Abbe Deguerry, but added three more at choice. Francois, however, hestiated; he would not write or even designate the three other names. Genton took back the order to be completed. In the evening the order, incomplete, was brought back by the three defigues. The order demanded the prison books. Francois was forced to heave that the names of the hostages had not been entered; that with respect to them he only kept the lists of transfer or orders for arrest. Unfortunates were sometimes brought their owing to the caprice of a drunken lenerate, and they lost their maividuality, being afterwards only known by the number of their cell or sleeping borth. Francois could not find the lists sent with the hostages from Maxas. The delegates and the oncers of the firmy party became violent. The lasts were at last discovered. One of the delegates selected three names at random, perhaps, in the order written down.

THE LET OF VICTIMS

Insist were at hist discovered. One of the delegates selected three hames at random, perhaps, in the order written down.

The List of Victims

Was completed, and the turnkey, Beausset, was ordered to east the roll of the fourth section. In the prison office they vocaferated at the stowness of Leansset, Pigorre came out brandshing in a sword at Ramain, and sent fifm towards the nostage; ramain took the list from Beausset and called the roll. The six victims left their cells. M. Bonjean wished to re-enter his. Ramain prevented similation doing so with brutality, shouting, "What do trey want to do with you? You are well caough as you are." Another did not come out quickly enough. Ramain said:—"Must I go to feren you?" When the six victims were c decede Ramain conducted them by a small staircase to the small open space at the end of the infirmary. The resertes, it appears, wished to shoot them there. But they found the gate cosed. While Jeannard tried to open it Verig remarker they would be too much might. The Bring party was, however; when the victims rejoined them they were assailed with obseened insults, and then the executioners ordinally pushed them towards the extentor way. Monseigneur Darroy, M. Bonjean and the Aobé Allard attempted to speak, but only succeeded in inducing greater insults, to snot an extent that one of the learnestes interfered, saying to his companions, "You do no know what may happen to yourselves to-morrow."

at iast ended. Monseigneur Darroy kneeled, sald a snort prayer, rose and pronounced a last cenediction to his friends, kneeling around film, and then the tuneral procession conditued its march. These six Cirrisums rose more confident and resigned to need a horroite quain. The Aobé Allard led the way, singing in a snodned voice the "De prominius." He was preceded by Ramain, who marched in disorder, the turnkey, Jeannard, foilowed in the rear, more dead than alive, Ail these details were witnessed from the windows of the cells in the fourth sections, where alone the

and marched in disorder, the turnkey, Jeannard, followed in the rear, more dead than alive, Ai these details were winnessed from the windows of the cells in the fourth sections, where abode the hostages reserved for another fournée. Near the cells in the fourth sections, where abode the hostages reserved for another fournée. Near the cells in the fourth sections, where abode the hostages reserved for another fournée. Near the cells in the following the fourth of the first officer a sabre and a sword with a gold hilt; and it has been proved that the accused, fortin, said to his brother-in-law, Berger, shortly after the crime, that he had been obliged to lend his sabre to the officer who commanded the party to give the signal for firing. So that no doubt can exist that fortin was among the assassins. At the end of the first cheman de ronde interieur, which the cortège followed from south to north, is an iron gate communicating with the second exterior, chemin de ronde. It was closed; it was necessary to ring and to wait for the turnkey to bring the key, Tais occasioned a fresh hait; the Archbishop attempted to pronounce a few words; the confecienties replied with insuits, and at last they passed into the second chemin de ronde, marching then from morth to south. While passing through the gate the turnkey, Jeannard, secretly stretched forward his hand to the victims, who pressed it walle giving him their blessing. This man was so much moved that he was obliged to sit down for an instant; he allowed the nast men of the detachment to pass and he then field. Ramain continued to advance up to the middle of the chemin de ronde and rejoined him in the prison office. Further the prosecution has no direct evidence to offer. The hostages remaining in the cells and the turnkey aftern that about six minutes passed before they heard the furshed—the time required for pincing the victims in line, about three yards in front of the wait.

alifier that about six minutes passed before they heard the fusilade—the time required for placing the victims in line, about three yards in front of the wall.

THE ASSASSINATION

was committed at the extremity of the second chemin de ronde, at the angle of the exterior wall which skirts the Rue de la Polle-Regnant and the Rue de la Yaquaries. The firing heard is described as a prolonged subdivision live, with two short intervals, and then some isolated shots at four minutes before cight o'clock. The victims fell exactly where their bodies were afterwards found, for the wounds corresponded exactly with the pools of blood on the ground. They were ranged on their backs, nearly parallel. Monseigneut Darboy to the right hand, then M. Honjean, the Abbe Alard, whose head was reposing on the body of Père Ducoudray.

AFFER COMMITTIS THE CRIME

the assassins retired by the coursyard. Verig, when leaving, said to the turnkeys, Periet and Bourguignon, showing them a pistol:—"You see it is still smoking; I have just used it to give the last stroke to the famous Archibishop." Another accomplice said:—"This old canadide would not die; he rose three times, and i began to have jear of him." On the Place de la Roquette the wretches said:—"The Hortages STILL REMAINING in the Fourth section were awakened by persons waking la the corridor. They were the Governor François, Ramain, Picon, a man named Clement, greglier of the Petite Roquette, and an officer of the Communists. The turnkey Lamothe lighted them with a lantern. They came to search the empty cells. François complained that the numbers of the cells had not been kept. He knocked at No. 23, asking "Who is there?" Kamain repliet, "M. Becount, cure of the Bonne Nouveile." "Ah," said the Governor, the list for the next batch." These robbers of the dead made their redections on the riches or poverty of the victims according to what they found in each cell. In that which had been occupied by the Abbe Alifard they found.

Nonling tite Danb.

At two o'clock in the morning Verig, Ra

totales. Below, sewes, sources, suppose, counters received to the prison of regions. Roo e and Garraud, Ramain, Picon and Yorig. A packet of clottes was given by the girl Grandel, at five o'clotes of the evening of the 25th of May, to four National Gardes. She fold thom to burn them, and gave them money evening of the 25th of May, to four National Gardes. She fold thom to burn them, and gave them money exercises a manufally the control of the counter of them. The oace of accessful on was read with steel to with occount of the prefer of the Court and istence to with occounter of the prefer of the Court and istence to with occounter of the prefer of the Court and istence to with occounter of the prefer of the Court and istence to with occounter of the prefer of the Court and istence to with occounter of the prefer of the Court and istence to with occounter of the prefer of the Court and istence to with occounter of the prefer of the Court and istence to with occounter of the prefer of the court and istence to with occounter of the prefer of the court and istence to without occounter of the court and istence to without occounter of the prefer of the counter of the court and istence to without occounter of the prefer of the counter of the prefer of the counter of the prefer of the prefer of the counter of the prefer of the prefer of the prefer of the counter of the prefer of the counter of the prefer of the p

evident from the nervous wandering of his eyes that he sudered intensely. When he resumed his seat he became ghastiy pale.

The President then desired Ramain to stand up. The accused bounded to his feet. He is respectably dressed, but unlike his tellow prisoner, he is tail and vigorous, dark and swarthy, with a baboon face. He spoke with volubility and firmness. It was evident from the first that to save his own neck he would sacrifice those of his fellow prisoners, who listened to him with anxiety. He rattlet of what he had to say like a man well up in his part—his a noticeman of the "move on" or I will lock you what he had to say like a man well up in his part—
like a policeman of the "move on" or I will lock you
up school. He has the appearance of having been
long in the army; but it appears that prior to the
28th of March he was simply a turnkey of the
third class in the prison of the Petile Roquette.
According to his own account, François, on the 28th
of May, ordered him to bring down his prisoners.
The party for the execution was already in the
prison yard. The officer was furious on account of
being kept waiting. He (Ramain) then told a turnkey named Beance to make haste and to open the
gate leading to the first chemin de ronde. He believed that the detachment passed by the Fourth
division; but he did not see it, as it turned to the
right and he to the left. He only saw it when returning. As brigader he was forced to obey orders.
He saw tho dead bodies searched, but he had
not touched them. The articles found were
placed in a red pocket handkerchief and
taken to the Governor. He was also present
when the cells were examined. He was not severe
by nature. It was not true, as asserted by a prisoner
named Perrier, that he had ill treated the hostages.
It was difficult to be calm when threatened when a
thrust of a sabre in the stomach. He had taken the
articles found on the dead bodies to Francois. Turnling to the latter Ramain exclaimed, "You can tell
what has become of them."

FRANCOIS—I did not touch them. I was in bed
when they were brought, and on the following morning i refused to have anything to do with them.

The Commissante by Governor?

RAMAIN—François thirsted for vengeance. He desired blood. On one occasion, when the prison ocficers recoiled at the execution of an order, he exclaimed, making use of a threatening gesture, "Sacre
non de b.—! I am master here, ovey me or other."

The manner and theatrical attitude of Ramain,
the nervous wrighting contortions of Francois.

non de D.—1 I am master here; over me or other-wise.—."

The manner and theatrical attitude of Ramain, the nervous, wriggling contortions of François caused an unseemly barst of laughter among the audience, which was repaked by the Presudent.

Ramain then declared, that alter having delivered the hostagos to their executioners he field across the passage, rashed to his chamber, swallowed a glass of water and threw himself on the bed, a prey to violent emodon. He also asserted that all the property, watenes, jeweiry and money found in the prison had been deposited in the greffe.

graffe.
The Commissaire Du Gouvernement—Do you recognize any one who actually participated in the cognize any one who actually participated murder?
The excitement of the audience, which, during the interrogatory of Ramain and been intense, now reached its climax. A pin might have been heard reached its climax. A pin initial to drop.

RAMAIN gazed with an air of defiance at Pigerre, and then, turning to the Court, replied in a clear

one then, turning to the Court, replied it a dear voice:

THE CHIEF OF THE MURDERERS.

"Yes, Mon President, the Commandant Pigèrre commanded the firing party."

All eyes were turned towards the man denounced. Pigèrre staried te his feet, with knitted brow and flaming eyes—revenge and hate depicted in every feature—but his tongue refused its office; he spoke not. The scene was intensely dramatic, the sensation profound and indescribable. There was deathinke stience for some moments. Everybody appeared speli-bound. It was a relief to all when the President announced the Court adjourned until the morrow.

the Prisoners-Ramain, the Turnkey, Torsing Informer-Resolved to Save His Neck at Any Price-The Murderesses of the PARIS, Jan. 9, 1872.

As the trial progresses the interest increases. The As the trial progresses the interest increases. The exciting scenes of yesterday attracted crowds to-day. The Court was well filled, even before the proceedings commenced. Immediately after declaring the debates opened the President proceeded to interrogate the Sergeant Turnkey Picon, accused of being an accomplice in the crime or murder and of having pillaged the cells and robbed the dead bodies of the victims. Jean Picon is a respectable looking prison officer, dressed in uniform and wearing a medal. Formerly a simple turnkey, he was promoted by François to the rank of brigadier. He denied participation in the nurder. As turnkey he had never been severe; why should he be so as brigadier? After the execu-tion he had gone with the Grenler of the Petito

Roquette, Verig and Girout, to see what had hapeffects. They collected the articles in the cells and took them to the Governor, whose wife received He had not been present when the dead bodies were rided. He was in the prison office when the peloton d'execution arrived, about seven o'clock. He asked what they were going to do, and was answered, "Shoot the Archotshop." He exclaimed, "My God! is it possible they can here commit such acts?" He bad hardly uttered the words when Pigerre rushed at him, tore off his medal and shouted, "Ah, you also. You are like Badinguet! Sacre N— de D— You will have to march." He went home very excited. He was in bed at eteven o'clock,
The counsel for François asked, "If, when the

dispute in the graffe occurred. Picon had heard the voice of the Governor, and, if so, what were the words he made use of?"

Picon replied that he had heard François, who was at the time in the prison office, speak, but that he could not remember his words.

The President now desired the next prisoner, Langbein, to stand up. He, like the preceding, is also a prison officer, dressed in uniform. He is a fine old man, with handsome face and full, white beard, rendered perhaps even better looking by con-trast with the bang-dog countenances by which he is surrounded. The chief charge against film is the finding in his residence of property belonging to the hostages. This morning he declared that he is the oldest of a family of soldlers, his brother being a captain in the Chasseurs à Pied. He himself served for twenty-seven years in the army, made the campaigns of the Crimea and Italy, where he was wounded. "It is not possible," said the old turnkey, with feeling, "that, with such examples with which I have been surrounded and my own antecedents, that I should become a thief at the end of my career. When I spoke of François and Ramain having barbote the cells I referred to the 27th, the day of the Rue Haxo affair, and not to the 24th. When the 'Messieurs' of the to laber them. I will show the Council a letter from M. Perny, who believed he would be shot, giving to me all he possessed. I am not a thief. The Com-mandant Blanc visited the cell of Monselgueur. He asked for a souventr. I gave him the Breviary. M Escall also took the filustrated Bible as a sonvenir. Langbein insisted that he was not a hypocrite, and that he had not, as suggested by the prosecution, ingratiated himself with the prisoners in order to induce them to confide to him their property. His interrogatory did not present any particular point

ANOTHER OF THE ASSASSINS. The next prisoner, Genton, is of a totally differ-ent character. The Juge d'Instruction, or President of the Court Martial, who presided at the Mairie of the stamp of victainy in every feature. He is dark, short and thick set. He is the owner of an in-verted face, knotted and wrinkled. His head is shaggy, his chin and cheeks covered with hair through which protrude two ponderous lips. His forenead is low, his eyes small, deep sunken, black, but extraordinarily brilliant. The expression of his face indicates pain, brutality and cowardice. He listens with marked attention to the proceedings, and when standing to reply to the Prestons, and when standing to reply to the Prestons, and when standing to reply to the Prestons, and with the motion of a polar bear. His explanation of the events in which he has payed so terrible a part is to the effect that, on the 2d of May, being ill, he asked Ferré for an employment. He was named Juze d'Instruction. His first act was to liberate the Concterge of the Beaux Arts. A few days later Raoul signalt sent him to the greffe of the Cour de Cassation. The troops entered Paris; he fell back with the other chiefs of the Commune. At the Place de la Eastlife he neard that the Conte de Beaufort had been arcessed. He interrogated the Comie, who had threatened a sentinet; he tried to save him, but the samors arrived and took the prisoner away to be shot. He was not present at the execution; he went to breakfast. He was ordered to the Roquette in the alternoon. He released a man they were about to shoot on account of having called the Sixty-Sixth which to maren to shoot the hostages, He was also told so by Girardot.

The COMMISS ARR DU GOUVERNEMENT—Accused He listens with marked attention to the proceed

met the woman La Chaise, who told him the Sixty-sixth wished to maren to shoot the hostages. He was also told so by Givardot.

The Commissaire Du Gouvernement—Accused Ramain, did you see Genton on the 24th May at the Roquette?

Ramath—Yes; I believe he was behind François, when the latter gave me the list of hostages.

Genton denied that he was there later than three o'clock; that he had not breakfasted at the toquette with François; that he was not present when Ferré signed the decree for the execution of the hostages. With respect to the hostages he had tried to save them. He had not seen vetmore before the execution; he saw him on the 25th. Vermoret and Valles both expressed regret at what had happened; he entertained the same opinion.

THE ACCUSED, GIRARDOT,
was then interrogated. Captain Girardot—brassfounder and captain in the Sixty-sixth battaion—dressed in a torn and ragged blouse, stood up. He is tail and thu; his hair straight; his face bony and shaven, adorned with a manay mustache—in appearance an clongated Chinese—his left arm hanging motionless in consequence of a severe wound in the shoulder, for which he is still under treatment in the nospital. He speaks with fluency. He stated that about half-paat eight or nine o'clock he was informed that the Comte de Beaufort had been arrested by

duency. He stated that about half-past eight or nine o'clock he was informed that the Comte de Beaufort had been arrested by Madame La Chaise. He weat to the Mairie and attempted to save the Comte, saying that he had only insulted a seninel, in consequence of being drunk. In the atternoon some men of his battanto to told him that Genton had designated the Staty-sixth to shoot the hostages—without doubt on account of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room of the battation being in front of the orderly room in the battation being in front of the orderly room of the position and the accused at the position and the accused as the position and the accused at the orderly and the or

nswer to the President's questions, "Who as dead bodies;" the accused replied, "The In answer to the President's questions, "Who rided the dead bodies?" the accused replied, "The large bearded captain."

The Commissairs bu Gouvernement-Ramain, did you see Laiour search the dead bodies?

RAMAIN—Tes; the last body.

LATOUR—NO; I only touched a roll of paper which

protruded from the pocket of one of the bodies— the body with the brussard on its arm—perhaps Abbe Allard. Abote Allard.

The Com alssaire bu Gouvernement—How much did you receive for your work?

Latour.—Sixty centimes.

The Commissaire.—The price of a bottle of wine.

The sum speaks for itself.

The COMMISSAURE—The price of a bottle of wine. The sum speaks for itself.

The sum speaks for itself.

The Examination of Levin offered but little interest, the is young, slekly-looking, with eves downcast and dreary, dressed in a brown greateout, with minder wound round and round his neck. He was arrested in consequence of naving boasted of being present at the murder. Today he deliced having even carried the dead bodies. Samain and Latour both declared they had not seen him at the massacre.

The falsoner gracult, now known in the riding school as Dumollard on account of his revolting uginess, rose, in answer to his name. His distorted face of sekty yellow hue is terrible, with a projecting, overhanging fore-head, covered with hair within two menes of the eyebrows. Small eyes, deeply set, a concave nose, a mouth with depressed corners, a coloriess mustache, a straggling beard under the chin complete a picture of matchless indeousness. During his examination he kept his hands thrust into the pocacts of a dirty dark blue greateout. His neck, which was bare, was encircled with a red and white striped neckile. He acknowledged having been on picket at the Moquette. At eight o clock he was called; he refused to go to the execution; he went to sleep, A televen o'clock he was ordered by Captain Verig to help carry the dead bodies. He had not assisted; neither had he seen any their committed.

committee.

ZERIE GRANDEL,
the concubine of François, then stood up. She is a
plain woman, dressed in woolien robe; her face
partly concealed by a hood of gray, bound with
liac. She declaimed vehemently against the accusation of their and murder. Zebe, it is said, was a
notorious petroleuse, and that this will be proved
during the trial. She is in an advanced state of
pregnancy, and from her appearance it is proable
that ere the present debates be closed the sails de
menage may ring with the cry of one, at least, infant
Communist.

THE COURTS.

The Jumel Estate Case-The Post Office Opening Letter Case-Alleged Violation of the Internal Revenue Law-Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Owners of the Steamers Western Metropolis and City of Norwich Sued for Sinking Schooners—Appeals from New York and WASHINGTON, Jan 26, 1872.

No. 88-Steamship Western Metropolis vs. John Lowe, Jr. -Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York.—This was a libel field by the owner of the schooner Triumph to re-cover for the total loss of that vessel and cargo, which was sunk by the steamship Western Metrop oris, while od a voyage from Gloucester, Mass. New York, a point near the Rtp Lightship, on the morning of March 17, 1864. The libel alleged that the schooner held her course, pursuant to rule, but that upon the discovery of the schooner by the steamer's officers the pilot, without waiting to see which way she was heading, ported his wheel and kept it aport, and by this manœuvering struck the senooner, whose stern he would have otherwise passes whose stern he would have otherwise passed. The decree in the District Court sustained the fibel, and the decree was afirmed at the Circuit. It is here maintained that the schooner had no light, and that the steamer was navigated with proper care and caution, and cannot be blamed for porting her heim at the crists of collision. The appellees say that no new evidence upon the merits having been presented to this Court the decree of the District and Circuit Courts will not be disturbed here because of doubts raised by the course.

J. W. Asitton for appellant; R. D. Benedict for appeliee.

No. 89-The Norwich and New York Transporta

the part of the plaintiff, one of them-being Mrs. Catharine Williams, a vonerable lady of eighty three years. Who testafied that she resided at Providence, R. L. and that for over flifty years she had been engaged in a literary life, writing stories and narratives, with embellishments of her own. She deposed to certain facts and circumstances in connection with the life of Madame Jumel, who, the witness stated, lived at Providence at a very early period of her youth. The old lady was cross-examined by Mr. Charles O'Conor, and on the redirect by Mr. Shaffer, very briefly. When the examination was closed Mr. Shaffer said, "Phat is all." The old lady exclaimed, "Oh, is that all?" apparently quite obliged to the counsel for not detaining her with a much longer interrogation. A gentleman assisted her from the witness stand, and she used a cruich under her left arm.

At two o'clock the Court was adjourned until Monday morning, at the usual hour.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Embezzlement of Letters in the Post Office-The Case of J. J. Rlley-Defendant Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury. Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. J. J. Riley. —Yesterday Com

nissioner Betts rendered a brief oral decision in the above case. He holds the defendant to await the action of the Grand Jury, for the reason that the action of the Grand Jury, for the reason that the principal witness for the prosecution swore that he saw the defendant open the letter by ripping up the envelope with a pencil, or something of that kind. This statement and the statement made by Mr. siley himself in the course of the examination, raised a question which the Commissioner deemed it proper should be passed upon by the Grand Jury. Mr. Itiley remains out on \$5,000 ball.

Alleged Illicit Distillation.

Before Commissioner Shields. The United States vs. Peter Hoggler and Antoine Purich The defendants had been charged with having carried on the business of illicit distillation in Sullivan county under the circumstances aiready reported in the Herald. Yesterday they waived an examination, and were held in \$500 ball each to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT-TRIAL TERM-PAST L The Price Divorce Sult.

Before Judge Van Brunt. Price vs. Joet D. Price,-The sealed vernet in this case was opened festerday. On all the issues submitted the answers were for the plaintiff, and this was a case which has been before the Courts for a very long time.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions. Before Judge Barrett.

In the Matter of the Petition of Louiscina St. John to Vacate Assessment for Building Sawer in Fifth Avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-ninth streets.-Order granted.

streets,—Order granted.
Griscom vs. Leonard.—Memorandum for counsel.
In the Matter of the Petition of Mary McMullen for payment of Money.—Report confirmed and order granted.
Waisenan vs. Waisenan.—Writ denied.
Spies vs. Central Savings Bank.—Injunction produted.

modified.

In the Matter of Carlisle Norwood, Esseiver, &c.—
Referred to Hon. Josiah Sufferland to take proof and report with his opinion as to the propriety of the order applied for.

Tuthal et al. vs. Machad et al.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs. Lewis et al. vs. Newberger et al.—Memoranda for

Counsel.

Consiling vs. Lawrence et al.—Motion denied, with costs,
Sinkil vs. Robbo et al.—Motion for a reference granted; order to be settled on two days' notice, when reference will be selected.

Orr vs. Gilmore.—Stay granted without security.
Thorn et al. vs. Von Aden.—Motion granted.
Rushford vs. Moran et al.—Defendant must pay the sneriff's fees, motion costs, and no costs of this motion.

Mojers et al. vs. Von Brunt.—Motion denied, with \$10 costs. Waddy vs. Eagan.—Same. Datz vs. Dietz.—Report confirmed and judgment

of diverce granted; custody of oblid awarded to bors vs. Baldwin .- Motion granted, without

SUPERIOR COURT -SPECIAL TERM

By Judge Barboar.
Engethard vs. Levy, —Motion granted.
Brown vs. Weils.—Order granted.
Day vs. O'Brien.—Motion granted.
Davenport vs. Bosig.—Order granted.
Van Housen vs. Kolie.—Same

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Rebinson.

Devlin vs. King et al.—Extra allowance.
Ex Judge Joseph F. Daiy.

Wolf vs. Coulter.—Motion denied.
Bunton et al. vs. Powers et al.—Suréties ap-

pointed.

By Judge Loew.

McCallum vs. Pinner, — Motion granted.
Eauton vs. Powers. — It into the certificate is tosufficient, and the party should file another within
two days from a service of a copy of the order.

Simon vs. Simon. — Motion for referee granted,
Orange County Milk Association vs. Brady. — Stay
of execution granted till 30th tase.

Tewes vs. Muller, — Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, detendant stipulating not to sue.
Bauton vs. Powers. — Motion to vacate order of
13th January, 1872, granted.

Murphy vs. Carpenter, — Motion to restrain defendant granted.

Goldberg vs. Utley, — Motion to vacate underment Goldberg vs. Utley.—Motion to vacate judgment

granted.

Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Eidridge, — Motion that defendant furnish further bill of particulars granted.

McLaughlin vs. Perry, Impleaded, &c.—Motion granted.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANK-RUPPCY,—Involuntary cases.—Nos. 3258, 3272, 8284, 3285, 3292, 3293, 3401, 3304, 3305, 3304, 3307, 3308, 3300, 3311, 3312. Calendar for argument.—No. 1189.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR

ALUANY, Jan. 28, 1872.

The following is the calendar in the Court of Appeals for Junuary 29:—Nos. 13, 42, 74, 75, 77, 81, 82, 83,

THE YORKVILLE POLICE MISTICESHIP

Disagreement of the Jury-Seven Reported for Coulter and Five for Murray-West'is Thought of the Result-Next Move on the Legal Checker Board.

The Murray-Coulter litigation over the Police Justiceship in the Yorkville district has at length ended. On the reassembling of the Court yesterday norming Judge Brady received a notification from the surv that there was no possibility of their agreeing upon a verdict. It will be remembered that the case was given to them a little before noon on the day previous, and they had consequently had the subject in their minds. The jury were called

"So you think, gentlemen, you cannot agree upon a verdict ?" said the Judge to them, with that blandness of tone and manner so strikingly and uniformty characteristic of him.

"Taere is no possibility of it," responded the This was sufficient for the Judge. He did not

wish to be unreasonable, and would not be. They had long been in attendance in the Court, They had been out all night and had had ample opportunity to canvass the subject matter at issue in all its bearings. He saw no necessity of exercising his judicial power to a sextreme limit, and would there-

appelies.
No. 80—The Norwich and New York Transportation Company vs. William A. Wright et al.—Appeal from the circuit Court for the district of Connecticut.—This suit was brought in p-rsonam against the navigation company, the owners of the steamer City of Norwich, to recover for the loss of the schooner General S. Van Villet by Folission on Long Island Sound on the morning of April 18, 1898. The Schooner General S. Van Villet by Folission on Long Island Sound on the morning of April 18, 1898. The Schooner General S. Van Villet by Folission on Long Island Sound on the morning of April 18, 1898. The Schooner Was that the collision was caused by the mediant were owners of the Schooner The Court, and that decrees we have been been been and the collision was caused by the collision, to all parties affected the whole amount of the Manages in the District Court, and that decree was marmed by the morning of the cargo, but have been permitted to show the whole amount of loss caused by the collision, to all parties affected the reconstructed that the respondents so it made as to give the libellant only such part or proportion of the amount of damages sustained by them as such value of such interest of the respondents as such value of such interest of the respondents at the collision, to all parties affected the respondents are all the such as the parties of the case of George Washington E. R. I. Hunter and the collision of the case of George Washington E. R. I. Hunter and the collision of the case of George Washington E. R. I. Hunter and the collision of the case of George Washington E. R. I. Hunter and the collision of the case of George Washington E. R. I. Hunter and the collision of the case of George Washington E. R. I. Hunter and the collision of the case of George Washington E. R. I. Hunter and the collision of the case of George Washington E. R. I. Hunter and the collision of the case of George Washington of the case of George Washington E. R. I. Hunter and the collision of the case of George Washington E. R. I.

What will be the next move and whether there the one just concluded we pity the Judge, the jurors, the witnesses, the court officers—every jody but the lawyers, it is believed, nowever, that the latter case, after the experience in the Murray-Coulter case, and the expense, no doubt, forming an important term of consideration, will not be orought to trial.

AT THE TOMBS COURT.

Too Many Shirts for Oue Man-What a Dis-honest Chum Did with His Friend's Money. On the night of the 25th inst. William Long stole from an express wagon, which was being driven by Charles H. Ames, five dozen shirts, valued at \$60. Officer Hernan, of the Fourth precinct, saw him passing along Chambers street with the property, and when at the corner of Oak arrested him. Judge Dowling heard the case yesterday morning and then locked Long up in default of \$2,000 bail.

ANOTHER DISHONEST ROOM MATE. Henry Peros and Charles Haak have for Henry Peros and Charles Haak have for a few weeks past been occupying a room together at No. 3 Carlisle street. On the morning of the 24th Peros awake at seven o'clock, and, on looking up, saw Haak standing beside the bed with his (Peros') vest in his hands. Tills vest contained \$40 in bills and carrency, and when Haak discovered that his movements were observed he fail it down and went out of the room. Peros got up immediately and examined his vest, only to discover the loss of every cent of his money, together with a bunch of keys and some papers. He dressed himself and went out for an officer, who soon succeeded in effecting Haak's arrest. Upon searching him the bunch of keys was found, but nose of the money. Haak is now in the

A COLORED MAN KILLED BY RAIL.

Sergeant Pickett, of the Eighth precinct, yestereight o'clock in the morning a colored man, about thirty-five years of age, whose name is unknown, while attempting to jump on the front platform of a Broadway and Seventh avenue rail car in Thomp-Broadway and Seventh avenue rail car in Thompson street, sear Prince, slipped and felt before the front wheel, which passed over his head, killing him almost instantly. The remains were taken to the Prince street police station, of the car, was arrested by Officer Senning, and subsequently released to await the result of an official investigation, which hay take place to day. William P. Valentine, tiving at 157 Wooster street, called at the station house some time after the accident, which he had witnessed, and stated that in his opinion no blame could be attached to the driver.

During the atternoon the remains were identified as those of Isala? Lawrence, who lives at 172 comp-son street, to which place they were removed for interment. Lawrence has left a widow and four children. He was a sober, industrious man, and held the position of porter at 144 Duane street.

THE NEW YORK PRINTING COMPANY. The sale of the remainder of the effects of the

The sale of the remainder of the effects of the above company took place yesterday, under the direction of the Sheriff, and realized a total of about \$102,000. The sale was commenced at the foundry, corner of Franklin and Centre streets, and sold in three lots, the machinery, tools and stones being the first lot, which was sold to George Bruce & Sons for \$3.000. The metal type was sold to C. V. Poole for \$20 per 100 pounds. The bindery, at 213 East Twelfith street, with a six years' lease, at a rental of \$10,000 yearly, was sold to Mr. C. V. Poole for \$40,000. The remainder of the lithographic presses, at \$5 Duane street, were sold for \$1,000. This disposes entirely of the celebrated New York, Printing Company, which passes after to-day into the domain of history.